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COMMENT OF
THE DAY

Russia States
Her Position

SIR Anthony Eden's broadcast and the Soviet note accepting the invitation to the Suez Canal talks make one thing fairly certain: if any unanimity is reached at the London conference it will merely be on the point of agreeing to disagree.

Russia has made unmistakably plain the position she is going to take. She will insist on acceptance of Egypt's sovereignty rights over the canal, recognition of the legality of Col Nasser's nationalisation of the Suez Canal Company, and denial of the necessity of creating an international agency to control and administer the waterway. In other words, Russia has decided to become the mouthpiece of Nasser at the conference.

The British position has been stated firmly, but without bombast by the Prime Minister. Firstly the canal, although it runs through Egyptian territory, is an international waterway and must remain so; secondly nationalisation of the company is an act of seizure and cannot be accepted; thirdly use of the canal's revenues for purely national ends cannot be tolerated; fourthly it is a waterway which must be internationally controlled in the interests of the world's maritime powers.

THESE are the essentially conflicting viewpoints which will confront the conference in London and they appear to be pretty well irreconcilable. A compromise, even if desirable, is not easy to discern. A majority vote in support of the British case is probable, but whether its moral force would be sufficient to persuade Egypt to abandon her sovereignty claims to the canal is doubtful.

It will probably be Russia's design to split the conference sufficiently as to force the dispute before the Security Council, where of course, she could apply the veto to any proposed settlement which did not conform to her ideas.

The Western powers have acted with complete correctness in calling the 24-nation conference. It is a manifestation of the desire, and so far as it is possible, the intention to settle the dispute without recourse to force. This should have a strong influence on the so-called neutrals who obviously expect to play a prominent part in the discussions. Nevertheless, they must also realise that Britain and the Commonwealth, as well as France, are not prepared to concede to Egypt anything more than her legitimate rights.

Internationalisation of the canal through the creation of an international agency is, from the British viewpoint, essential. Anything short of that will be unacceptable.

A Fascinating New Puzzle

A fascinating new puzzle joins the star-studded Saturday China Mail — don't miss it. All the family will enjoy solving it.

Beginning tomorrow NAMESAKES will appear in the China Mail daily. If you're good at general knowledge you'll shine at it. If not, don't worry. The clues will see you through.

This is only one highlight of the China Mail's week-end spread, the family favourite with the best newspaper reading in the Colony.

Here are some others:

★ Don Iddon says Hollywood is just a big "slave market". Even stars are treated cold-bloodedly, ruthlessly.

★ Chapter two of "The Rise and Fall of Curtis-Bennett" by Leonard Mosley.

★ The first full story of the Paris Autumn fashion show, released only a few days after the opening.

There are all your regular favourite features as well including Jane Roberts' film reviews, three pages of overseas and local pictures, cartoons, comic strips, special sections for women, children and sportsmen, films and many others — all in the China Mail.

IKE CALLS MEETING ON SUEZ

REPUBLICAN & DEMOCRAT LEADERS INVITED

BIPARTISAN POLICY LIKELY

Washington, Aug. 9.

President Eisenhower late today called in Republican and Democratic leaders of Congress to confer with him on Sunday on the Suez crisis.

Earlier it had been planned to have the discussion at the State Department, but Mr Eisenhower gave the meeting added importance by shifting its scene to the White House and including himself as a participant.

The text of the White House announcement was: "The President has invited the bipartisan leadership of Congress to a meeting on the Suez Canal situation at the White House at noon on Sunday."

The Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles, the Vice-President, Mr Richard Nixon and Admiral Arthur Radford will also be there.

Grave View

This is the briefing session for the Congressional leaders scheduled earlier today to be held on Sunday at the State Department.

The President after consulting late this afternoon with Mr Dulles decided it was appropriate to have the meeting at the White House.

"Those invited include Senate majority leader Johnson, Senator George (Democrat Georgia) minority leader Knowland, Speaker Rayburn, minority leader Martin and members of the Foreign Relations Committee in the Senate, Foreign Affairs Committee in the House and Armed Services Committees of both Houses."

This announcement came only a few hours after the State Department announced that Mr Dulles had called the meeting of political leaders.

The effect of the White House decision is that by transferring the meeting from the State Department to the President's office and announcing that he would preside at it himself.

President Eisenhower has expressed his personal sense of the gravity of the Suez situation.

Before the White House announcement, informed sources had said Mr Dulles did not plan to ask the leaders for standby authority to use force if the forthcoming 24-nation London conference on the Suez Canal failed to reach a settlement.

There was no indication Mr Eisenhower had any other plans along these lines. However, Administration leaders may sound out the Congressional leaders' views on possible US moves as guidance for Mr Dulles at the London meeting.

Authoritative sources said Mr Dulles was particularly anxious to find out whether Democratic and Republican Party leaders believed the United States should apply economic pressure and endorse the use of force by the British and French if internationalisation attempts failed.

These sources said Mr Dulles intended first to give Congressional leaders a comprehensive outline of the situation, including latest developments. He will emphasise the extreme gravity with which he and President Eisenhower view the seizure of the Canal by Egypt.

Congress Support

He wants the opinions of the legislators as to just how far the US should go in backing the British and French if London and Paris decided on decisive action after a conference failure.

It was also considered possible he would sound out Congressional leaders on their attitude toward a special session of Congress to deal with America's position in the affair if matters should come to a point where President Eisenhower would want standby authority from the legislators to use force if necessary—authority similar to that granted the chief executive by Congress early in 1955 with respect to Formosa.

The Congressional leaders who will attend the meeting on Sunday cannot commit Congress to any course. However, they can give Mr Dulles a very accurate idea of what the whole Congress would be willing to support in the way of American action and policy on the Suez. This assessment he is anxious to have before he starts for London.—Reuter and United Press.

Franco-British Meeting Planned

Paris, Aug. 9. French and British Chiefs-of-Staff will meet tomorrow in London, it was disclosed tonight. French Admiral Henri Nomy, Chief-of-Staff of the French Fleet, and Pierre Barlot, Commander-in-Chief of the Toulon Squadron, will represent the French naval forces.

Liaison officers of the French Air Force will also attend. The Army will be represented by General J. Bauffre, at present a commander in Algeria. It is understood General Bauffre may be appointed to the joint Franco-British General Staff, now in formation.—France-Press.

'Liberation Army' To Be Set Up

Paris, Aug. 9. The Egyptian President, Colonel Nasser today signed a decree, ordering the formation of a "National Army of Liberation," Radio Cairo announced.

The new army, which is distinct from the regular Egyptian army, will be composed of the "National Guard" and volunteers between the ages of 18 and 50, Radio Cairo added.

News of the creation of the new force was broadcast several times over Radio Cairo tonight, to the accompaniment of martial music.—France-Press.

British Families Leave Egypt

Cairo, Aug. 9. Nine women and children of British technicians employed by the Shell (Oil) Company left here by air tonight.

They were the first group to make use of the emergency air ferry organised by the British Government to evacuate families from Egypt.—France-Press.

Britain To Reject Soviet Proposals

London, Aug. 9.

Britain will categorically reject the proposals made by the Soviet Union today in reply to a Big Three invitation to the Suez Canal conference, authoritative sources said.

They said there was no question of postponing the conference till the end of the month or enlarging it to include China and 20 other nations proposed by the Soviet Union.

China was not qualified to attend because it did not sign the Constantinople Convention of 1888, the sources said.

Authoritative quarters denied the view of the Soviet Union that the conference would violate the United Nations Charter.

Chief Reason

The talks would conform with the United Nations principle of seeking a peaceful negotiated settlement of international disputes, these quarters added.

They said this was the chief reason why, the talks should not be postponed as proposed by the Soviet Union.

These quarters agreed with the Soviet view that participation in the conference did not mean acceptance of the Big Three's statement on the Suez situation.

But the conference will be concerned solely with internationalising the Suez Canal and no opposite proposals will be discussed, these quarters added.—France-Press.

Wants Invitation

Berlin, Aug. 9. East Germany "insists as a user of the canal" on being invited to the London Suez Conference, the Prime Minister's Press Office announced tonight.

The announcement, quoted by the official news agency Adn, said it was all the more necessary for East Germany to be invited since the invited West German Government offered "no guarantee" that it would take account of "the will of the German people" for a peaceful settlement.—Reuter.

23 SENTENCED TO DEATH

Durban, Aug. 9. Twenty-three Zulu tribesmen were sentenced to death in one of South Africa's biggest mass trials today for murdering five policemen during a drug traffic raid in the Drakensberg mountains.

The presiding judge was told how the police were battered to death after stumbling on a huge valley filled with cultivated marijuana.

He said armed Zulu warriors were summoned to a hilltop by a bugle call, and they charged at the policemen with sharp spears.—United Press.

\$18,000 Reward For Capture Of Terrorist

Penang, Aug. 9. Penang Police today placed a price of \$18,000 on the head of Ooi Guan Hoh, a terrorist believed to be the head of a Communist organisation on Penang Island.

Ooi is said to boss a 44-man killer squad which stays in the hills of central Penang.

Police also offered a similar reward for the capture of Ah Ching, Ooi's opposition number in Province Wellesley, on the mainland.

Both are district committee members of the Communist Party and the rewards are part of a general offer of more than \$50,000 for the capture of terrorists now on the run.—Reuter.

5-Point Policy

London, Aug. 9. A new five-point policy for Malaya has been proposed in a pamphlet on Malaya published by the movement for colonial freedom. The movement proposed "as a basis for peace" that an end be negotiated to fighting against

Peace Treaty Hangs In Balance... SHIGEMITSU TO ASK B & K FOR ISLANDS

Crucial Stage In Russo-Japanese Talks

Moscow, Aug. 9.

The Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr Shigemitsu, will meet Marshal Nikolai Bulganin, Soviet Prime Minister, and Mr Nikita Khrushchev, the Soviet Communist Party Secretary, tomorrow in a "last-ditch" bid to obtain Soviet territorial concessions, Japanese officials said tonight.

Mr Shigemitsu asked for an interview with the two top Soviet leaders earlier today, when he had a private talk with Mr Dmitri Shepilov, Soviet Foreign Minister.

Agreement by Marshal Bulganin and Mr Khrushchev to receive him reached the Japanese delegation late this evening.

Mr Shigemitsu will meet Marshal Bulganin and Mr Khrushchev at 2.30 p.m. Moscow time tomorrow in the Kremlin.

Final Attempt

It was understood that Mr Shigemitsu would make a final attempt to try to secure the return of Kunashiri and Iturup Islands, the southernmost islands of the Kurile chain which Russia occupied in 1945.

So far in the Moscow negotiations between Japan and the Soviet Union, which started on July 31, Russia has refused to

yield any territory and has claimed the territorial issue is settled.

If Mr Shigemitsu fails to secure a promise of territorial concessions from Marshal Bulganin and Mr Khrushchev, and according to diplomatic sources, concessions are unlikely, he will have to decide whether to sign a peace treaty without getting the islands or to return to Tokyo empty-handed.

Russian Threat

If Mr Shigemitsu refuses to sign a peace treaty, the Russians are likely to revoke fishing concessions they agreed to give Japan last May and will also keep any prisoners in the Soviet Union until they have completed sentences they are serving for war crimes.

According to diplomatic sources, a formula may be reached whereby a treaty may be signed while leaving the territorial issue pending.—Reuter.

Egypt Claims Israeli Bomber Damaged

Paris, Aug. 9.

Egyptian troops fired on and crippled an Israeli "Mosquito" bomber today in the fifth Israel border violation to occur since August 5, an Egyptian military spokesman said.

The spokesman, in a statement broadcast by Cairo Radio monitored here, said troops fired on the plane, as it violated Egyptian air space at a low altitude in the Rafah border area.

The spokesman said Israel planes violated Egyptian air space on August 5 at Rafah, Gaza and Khoulamda. He said an Israeli unit penetrated 100 metres into Egyptian territory on August 4 and opened fire on Egyptian positions, the broadcast reported.

The spokesman added: "Our armed forces, in conformity with strict instructions, rigorously abstained from retaliating against these provocations."—France-Press.

Five More Killed In Indian Rioting

Ahmedabad, Aug. 9. Five people were killed and at least 41 injured in Ahmedabad today when police clashed with rioters for the second day running. Police used gun-fire, tear gas, staves and batons to repel rioters, demonstrating against the Indian Government's decision to form a bilingual Bombay state.

Seven people were killed and 107 injured in rioting in the city yesterday.

In New Delhi today, the House of the People (Lower House), undeterred, approved the plan for the new enlarged Bombay state, which will comprise Marathi-speaking and Gujarati-speaking peoples.

REDS ARRESTED

The HCU, decided to postpone the inauguration of the new state from October until November.

Thirty of today's injured were policemen, home guards and firemen.

Police arrested more than 80 people, including six Communist leaders.

As the situation continued tense, the Ahmedabad district authorities enforced a 24-hour curfew throughout the city from 2.00 p.m. Military pickets were posted at various points in the city to assist the police, strictly to enforce the curfew. Strikers moved to other cities near Ahmedabad. In Surat, Baroda and Navsari, thousands of students abstained from classes in protest at the police shootings in Ahmedabad.

In Bombay city, the situation was normal, except that Gujarati food-vendors and shop-keepers closed today in protest against the Ahmedabad shooting.—Reuter and France-Press.

Truman's Choice

Chicago, Aug. 9.

Former American President Harry Truman, said today he would announce whom he was supporting as the Democratic Presidential candidate before the opening of the Democratic Party Convention.—France-Press.

in geography
MEASUREMENTS ARE MADE IN METERS AND MILES

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SOVIET DECLARATION ON SUEZ

Ceylon Premier Trying To Get Nasser's Viewpoint

Colombo, Aug. 9. Mr. Solomon Bandaranaike, Ceylon Premier, said tonight he was taking steps to contact President Nasser to obtain Egypt's views on the Suez Canal question.

He told the House of Representatives that he would seek to find out from Egypt the kind of settlement that might be acceptable to her from the viewpoint of international guarantees for the Canal.

Referring to the forthcoming London conference on Suez, Mr. Bandaranaike added: "We will try to appraise ourselves by discussion with Colonel Nasser of the Egyptian angle on the matter so that we will be better able to participate in the work of the conference with that direct knowledge."

EASING OFF

Mr. Bandaranaike said he did not think in the absence of any definite decision could be arrived at during the conference on Suez.

"I am satisfied that the situation which looked very unsatisfactory in the earlier stages is now easing off and there is no immediate fear of the outbreak of hostilities."

"I presume that after this conference, where preliminary matters may be discussed, further conferences may take place in which Colonel Nasser himself may be disposed or persuaded to participate," he added.

VERBOTEN IS VERBOTEN

Mainz, Aug. 9. It is "verboten" (forbidden) for newspapers here to say that entrance to certain films is "verboten" for children, according to a recent official order. Seeing the "verboten" only made the children keener to see films which they should not see, the authorities found.

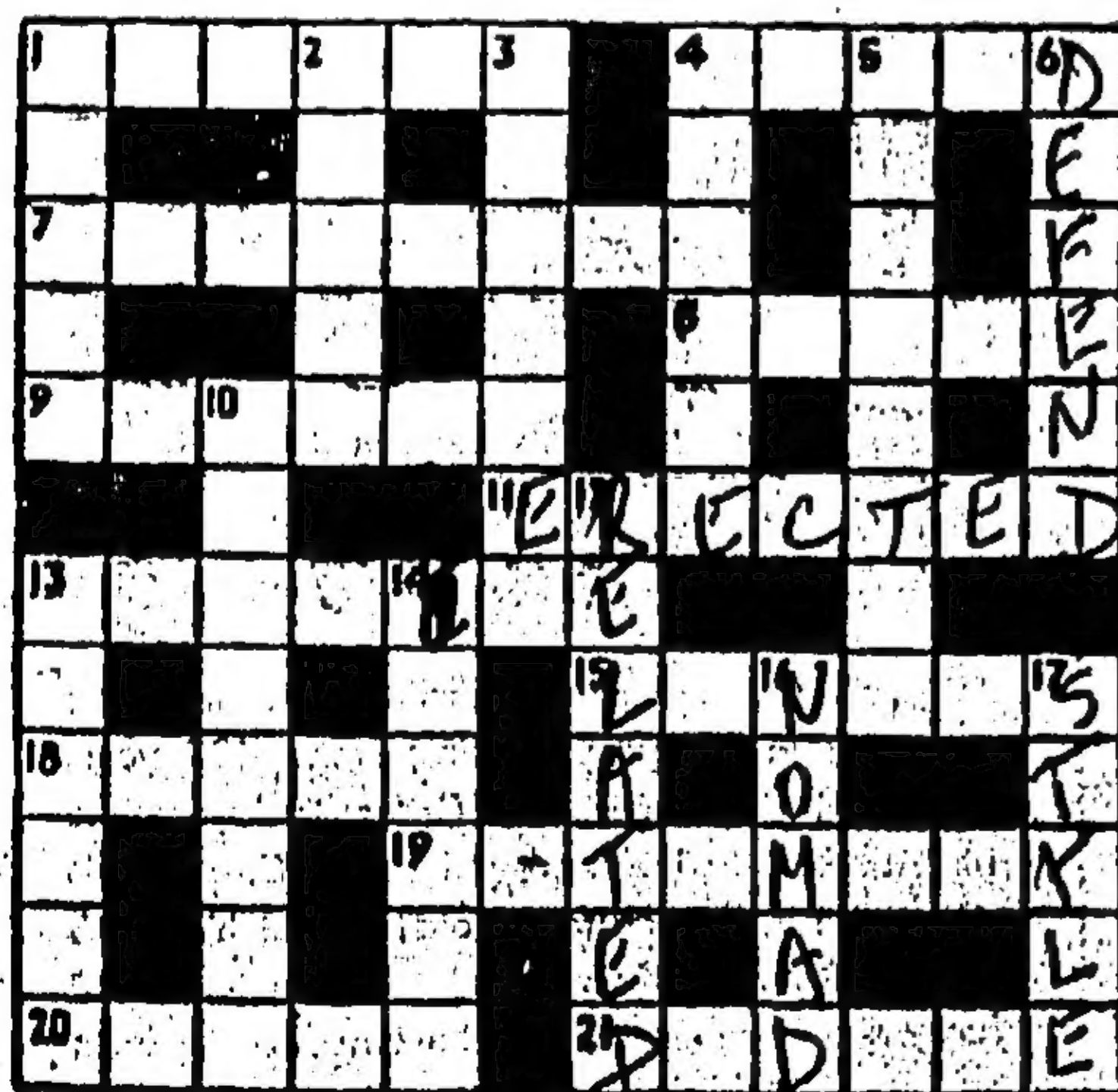
In future only the cinemas will display bills to indicate when young people are excluded.—China Mail Special.

LOST PENNY GIVEN 2400

Melbourne, Aug. 9. Nine-year-old Jennifer Thurling found £141 10s in a street and then lost a penny. Jennifer was so startled when she picked up a brown envelope in a South Ballarat street that she dropped her spending penny.

She needn't have bothered. The firm which lost the money presented her with a reward of 2400 pennies.—£10.—China Mail Special.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Badges (6).
 - Pleasant out (5).
 - Wagon (6).
 - Wriggle out of (6).
 - Conquer (6).
 - Built (7).
 - Supply (7).
 - Weapons (6).
 - Vestments (6).
 - Inopportune (6).
 - See (6).
 - Chase (6).
- DOWN**
- Fascination (6).
 - Clash (6).
 - Agitated (7).
 - Plan (6).
 - Unprovoked (8).
 - Protest (6).
 - Obstruction (8).
 - Told (7).
 - Selected (6).
 - Come out (6).
 - Wandered (6).
 - Fashion (6).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1. Spout; 2. Hunting; 3. Road; 4. Drove; 5. Vastness; 6. Aye; 7. Flax; 8. Landed; 9. Lower; 10. Dances; 11. Almonds; 12. Bitter; 13. Center; 14. Ties; 15. Wren; 16. Bitter; 17. Bitter; 18. Bitter; 19. Bitter; 20. Bitter. Down: 1. Bitter; 2. Bitter; 3. Bitter; 4. Bitter; 5. Bitter; 6. Bitter; 7. Bitter; 8. Bitter; 9. Bitter; 10. Bitter; 11. Bitter; 12. Bitter; 13. Bitter; 14. Bitter; 15. Bitter; 16. Bitter; 17. Bitter; 18. Bitter; 19. Bitter; 20. Bitter.

US MAKING OIL PLANS

Washington, Aug. 9. Mr. Flemming, Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization—the United States top defence spending agency—today called for continuous consultation between the Government and oil companies to prepare plans to meet any situation arising from Egypt's seizure of the Suez Canal.

Mr. Flemming issued a statement to the press regarding a closed meeting in New York earlier this week between representatives of the Department of Interior and of several oil companies interested in the transport of oil tankers through the Suez Canal.

"It is believed that joint plans can be developed by the industry which, if it becomes necessary, put them in operation, can cope with such situation as it seems now might possibly arise," he said.

Referring to the forthcoming London conference on Suez, Mr. Flemming added: "We will try to appraise ourselves by discussion with Colonel Nasser of the Egyptian angle on the matter so that we will be better able to participate in the work of the conference with that direct knowledge."

Andrea Doria Toll Drops To 45

New York, Aug. 9. The number of persons killed or missing in the sinking of the Italian liner Andrea Doria dropped to 45 today with the finding of two women who used both their maiden and married names on various survivor lists.

Mrs. Annetta Cusumano of Jennings, Missouri, and Mrs. Scullin Matleo, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, were located, bringing the "unaccounted for" down to 45. Two are listed as dead and 18 presumed dead.

An Italian Line spokesman said Mrs. Cusumano, who is with her husband in their Missouri home, had been carried under her maiden name of Longo on some survivors lists. Mrs. Matleo gave her maiden name of Cannarozzi to customs service personnel during their check of survivors.

The spokesman said it was common practice in Europe for married women to use both their maiden and married names.—United Press.

Nip For The Car

Wellington, Aug. 9. When his eight-horsepower car ran out of petrol on a road on the evening of a Wellington motorist and his passenger carried out an interesting but expensive experiment. They poured one bottle of whiskey (minus two nips) into the tank, and that got them to within 100 yards of a petrol station.

The miles per whiskey bottle: not quite five.—China Mail Special.

Recognition Of Right To Nationalise Company

WEST'S FEARS DISCOUNTED

Paris, Aug. 9.

The Soviet Government today published a declaration on the Suez Canal issue, the Soviet news agency, Tass, announced.

The declaration, as quoted by Tass, said the Soviet Government recognised Egypt's "legitimate and sovereign rights" to nationalise the Suez Canal Company. The Soviet Government considered as groundless the fears expressed by the Western powers as regards the freedom of navigation in the Canal.

The Soviet declaration, as quoted by Tass, said: "Since the governments of the United Kingdom and France and the United States recognise the supreme principles of the United Nations and declare that they welcome the changes in their relations with the countries which were formerly in colonial dependence, the governments of these powers ought not to obstruct the exercise by these nations of their sovereign rights."

Tense Situation

"The Soviet Government cannot disregard the fact that an increasingly tense situation is developing in the area of the Near and Middle East at present."

"The governments of the United Kingdom and France, as soon as they saw the incomes of the Suez Canal Company affected, have resorted to gross and unjustified pressure on Egypt, have applied economic sanctions to it, and announced that they would make their naval forces ready for action and concentrate them in the vicinity of the Suez Canal, mobilise the reservists, prepare paratroops, etc."

"In taking these actions, which cannot but jeopardise the maintenance of peace and security, the governments of the United Kingdom and France are taking a line incompatible with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations."

"The Soviet Government regards as utterly inadmissible the measures now being carried out by the British and French governments and considers them to be a challenge to peace."

Grave Damage

"It is quite obvious that these measures cannot but incur legitimate indignation and that they will be given a fitting rebuttal not only by Egypt but also by other peoples fighting for their sovereignty and national independence."

"The attempts to use force against Egypt, acting in the exercise of her sovereign rights can first and foremost do grave damage to the interests of the Western powers themselves in the area of the Near and Middle East."

"The nationalisation of the Suez Canal does not affect the interests of the people of Britain, France, the United States or any other country."

"It is the former Suez Canal Company which derived huge profits from the exploitation of the Canal, that is deprived from now on of the possibility to wax rich at the expense of Egypt."

"The attempts to recover through violence the privileges this company has lost or to force on Egypt the rule of foreign capital in a different guise are of a patently colonial character."

Policy Of Peace

"The Soviet Government, true to its policy of peace, equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations, declares that the aforementioned actions of the ruling circles of Britain and France, which Egypt has done nothing to provoke, are in no way likely to promote the relaxation of international tension and the strengthening of international confidence."

The statement said that Britain and France had declared that the purpose of the London conference on the Suez was to work out steps to ensure the operation of the Canal in accordance with the Convention of 1888.

The statement said: "This appears unclear, the more so since, as already been pointed out, the principle of the freedom of navigation through the Suez Canal, as laid down by the Convention of 1888, remains unaffected and is being fully adhered to."

of Egypt, whose right as a sovereign nation, to nationalise this company, cannot be questioned by any international conference."

Shareholders

The Soviet statement continued:

"It should be pointed out besides that the conference in question is to be called on the initiative of the United Kingdom and France, who are the principal shareholders of the Suez Canal Company, and the United States, which is not a party to the Convention of 1888. Furthermore, the calling of the conference has been announced without consulting the Soviet Union and other dignitaries to the Convention of 1888."

"The list of countries invited to the conference reveals a biased approach, designed to ensure that most of its members would support the proposals drafted in advance by the United Kingdom and France."

"According to the three power statement, the composition of the conference has been governed by the two principles: 1. The Convention of 1888 and the nations largely concerned in the use of the Canal."

"Neither of these principles has been observed, however. Austria-Hungary and Germany were among the signatories to the Convention of 1888. Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia are the successor states of Austria-Hungary. None of these nations have been invited to the conference. Only one part of Germany—the Federal Republic of Germany—has been invited, while the other part—the German Democratic Republic—has not."

"This cannot be agreed to, the more so since, the aforementioned states are interested in the freedom of navigation through the Suez Canal no less than the others are."

Other Nations

The statement continued: "Nor have the Arab nations—Syria, the Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Sudan, Libya, the Yemen, Iraq, Morocco and Tunisia—whose territories lie in direct proximity of the Canal, and who are vitally interested in having the matter properly settled, been invited to the conference. It should be pointed out that most of the Arab nations are likewise the successor states of the former Ottoman Empire, the signatory to the Convention of 1888."

"Nor have such maritime nations as the People's Republic of China, Poland, Bulgaria, Rumania, Burma, Finland, which make extensive use of the Canal, been invited to the conference."

"Thus, the conference scheduled to meet in London will be a conference of a group of nations holding the shares of the Suez Canal Company with another group of nations which these principal shareholders of the company have arbitrarily selected."

"The conference is being convened in circumstances under the prevailing conditions cannot be regarded as normal."

Cairo Venue

"London has been named as the meeting place for the conference without agreement of the parties to the Convention of 1888 although, if the provisions of the 1888 Convention were to be respected, the consideration of the questions connected with the operation of the Canal ought to take place in Cairo."

"In view of the foregoing, the Soviet Government considers the above-mentioned conference cannot in any way be regarded due to its composition as well as to its character and purposes, as an international meeting authorized by the nations."

"The Soviet Government considers it to be the most legitimate way for the problems connected with ensuring the freedom of navigation through the Suez Canal, and the rights of the Canal Company, to be discussed within the framework of the United Nations."

the problem of internationalisation of the Suez Canal, the natural question arises: Why is the Suez Canal alone being singled out of the sea straits and canals of no smaller importance?

Respect Sovereignty

"At the same time, the Soviet Government proceeds from the premise that any decision of the question of sea canals and straits of international significance must provide for the necessity to respect the sovereign rights of the nations through whose territory these sea routes pass."

"Taking into consideration the foregoing, the Soviet Government, as a party to the Convention of 1888, considers that the countries that should, under any circumstances, share in the discussion of the questions connected with the freedom of navigation through the Suez Canal, should include: Austria, Albania, Burma, Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Yemen, Jordan, Iraq, the Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Poland, Rumania, Saudi Arabia, Syria, the Sudan, Tunisia, Finland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia."

Indispensable

"The Soviet Government believes it indispensable for such a great power as the People's Republic of China to take part in this conference."

"The Soviet Government hopes that the government of the United Kingdom will raise no obstacles to the participation of the above-mentioned nations in this conference, provided they find it essential for them to do so."

"The Soviet Government, being as it is a champion of peaceful settlement of international issues and bearing in mind the forthcoming London conference can provide an opportunity for finding such an approach to the settlement of the questions connected with the freedom of navigation through the Suez Canal, as, with due regard to the new circumstances, might be acceptable to the Egyptian nation, as well as to the other nations concerned, will delegate its representative to this conference."

Not Committed

"It goes without saying that the Soviet Government's participation in the conference in no way commits the Soviet Union to any restrictions or obligations springing from the principles which were proclaimed by the three Western powers in their joint statement of August 2, or which may damage Egypt's sovereign rights and dignity."

"As for the date of the conference, the Soviet Government believes that for the sake of better arrangements, it would be advisable to convene towards the end of August."

"The Government of the Soviet Union is determined champion of the relaxation of international tension including the area of the Near and Middle East."

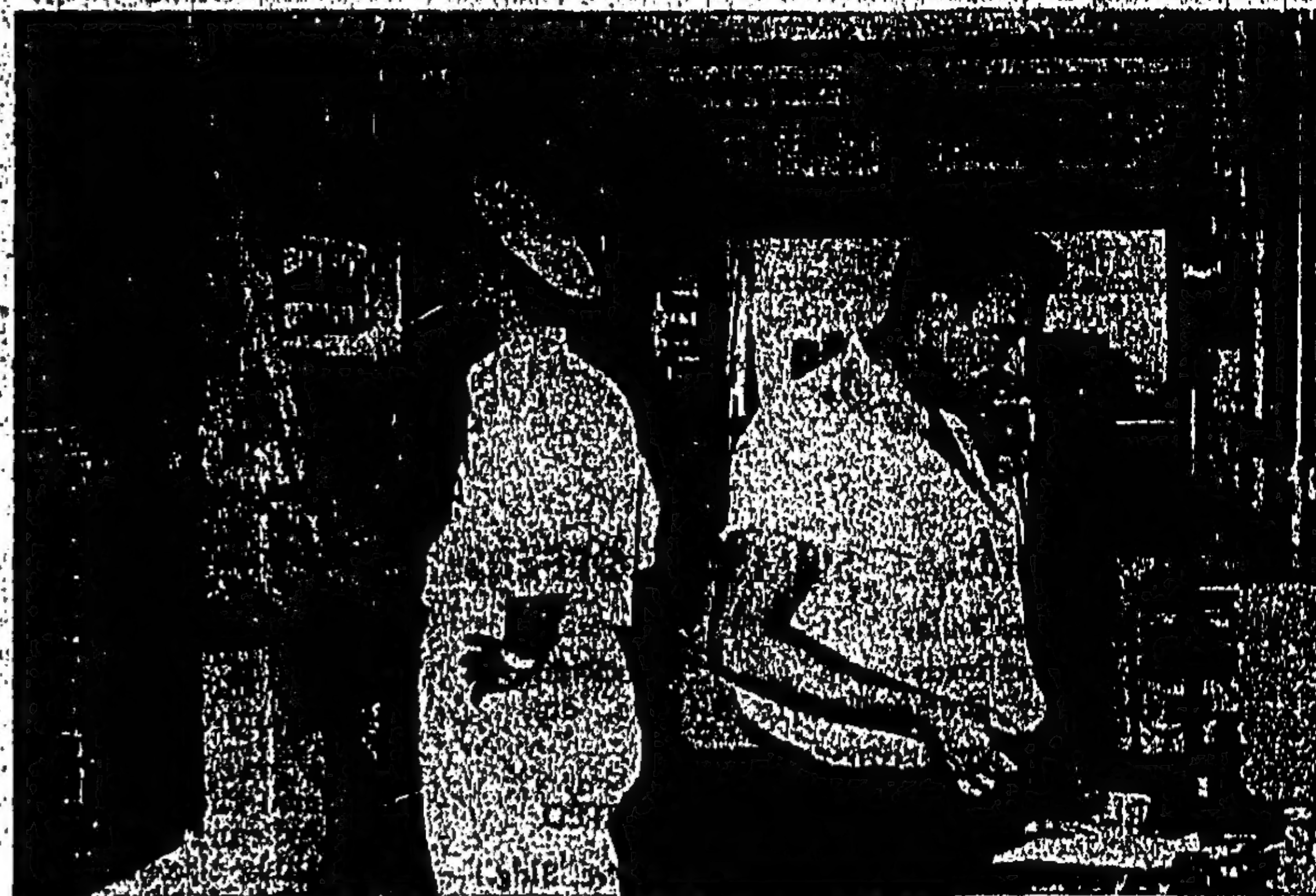
Peaceful Means

"The Soviet Government is confident that the arising disputed issues can and must be settled by peaceful means in accordance with the rights and legitimate interests of the peoples. It hopes that on the Suez Canal question too, the governments of the states will be wise and far-sighted and will refrain from any action that might have unwelcome consequences."

SHOOK HANDS: MP FINED

Opposition leader Euan Blair was yesterday sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of £100 (about \$125) for shaking hands with supporters of the People's Republic of China at a Black Sea province town last week.

TRAFFIC GOES SMOOTHLY



Foreign employees of the recently nationalised Suez Canal Company are seen doing their routine tasks after the takeover at Port Said. Egyptian authorities state that shipping is proceeding smoothly through the Canal.—Express Photo.

Menzies Leaves For London

New York, Aug. 9.

Mr R. G. Menzies, the Australian Prime Minister, left by BOAC for London today to attend the international conference on the Suez Canal.

Mr Menzies was questioned about a published report that Russia had agreed to attend the conference and asked if he believed this brought an optimistic note to it.

Mr Menzies said he was "very glad to hear" the report, but he declined to comment further.

Lot Of Work

He said Egypt's seizure of the Canal Company posed a "grave situation requiring a lot of constant work."

He refused to comment as to whether Australia favoured internationalisation of the waterway and whether he was optimistic that agreement could be reached.

Mr Menzies said he would meet the Australian Minister of External Affairs, Mr Richard Casey, in London.

He said if the conference tended to "drag on" he would leave directly for Australia with Mr Casey remaining behind as Australian representative at the conference.

A projected visit to the Philippines and Japan, as well as other countries of the Far East, would "have to be deferred," Mr Menzies said.

With Wife

He was scheduled to leave for Japan via Honolulu at the conclusion of his visit to the US and Canada.

He boarded the plane with his wife and Sir Alan Brown, Secretary to the Prime Minister's Office.—United Press.

Time Test For Olympic Housemaids

Melbourne, Aug. 9. Housemaids doing the chores in Olympic Village during the Olympic Games late this year will work to an Olympic standard of their own.

For each house (accommodating seven to nine athletes) housemaids will be allowed: 45 minutes to make beds; 30 minutes for dusting and cleaning; 35 minutes for bathroom and kitchen.

Organisers say that these times may seem short but many ordinary household duties had been eliminated from Olympic Village, where the teams of all competing nations will be housed.

NO SCRUBBING

For example, polished floors would not need scrubbing, and there would be no carpets to vacuum and no dusting of vases or "high-topics."

Eighteen hundred women will be employed on the chores. On the first day, when applications opened, 300 women (Greek and men) applied.

Colonel J. J. Brown, who was in charge of making a bed, said that the housemaids would be given a special training course in the village.

YUI WARNS OF RED DANGER

Taipei, Aug. 10.

Nationalist China's Premier, Mr O. K. Yui, warned the visiting Australian parliamentary mission last night that Formosa was "a rampart against the sweeping down of Communist hordes on the Chinese mainland towards Southeast Asia and the South Pacific."

At a dinner in honour of the Australians, Mr Yui declared: "Facts brought to light by the Porvoo case serve to show that even Australia, stable and prosperous as she is, cannot be immune from the far-reaching tentacles of Communist conspiracy to dominate the world."

He suggested that Australians should replace the words "Far East" in their vocabulary with "Near North."

In reply the mission's leader, Sir John Latham, told Mr Yui: "You don't want to be overrun by Communists, neither do we. We want to keep Australia the right sort of place for our children."—Reuter.

US Air Force Reserve Programme

Washington, Aug. 9.

The Air Force, in a reversal of policy, announced yesterday that it soon will adopt the six-month reserve training programme now used by the Army and Marines.

The Air Force which opposed the programme at one time and was cool to it when Congress adopted it a year ago, said it will recruit 2,500 six-month trainees between next October 1 and July 1, 1957.

Officials indicated that the Air Force expects to take in an average of about 2,000 trainees annually.

The reservists receive six months' training on active duty and then are obliged to participate in reserve training in organised units for 7½ years.—United Press.

Canal Chief Says Seizure Is Not Legal

Paris, Aug. 8.

Georges-Picot, Director-General of the former Suez Canal Company, said in Paris today regarding the Egyptian seizure of the Suez Canal, that legally the nationalisation of an international service was "inconceivable."

"The Egyptian Government," he told a Press conference, "has not nationalised the Canal but only an international company, which has holdings abroad, which is in any opinion, impossible."

Georges-Picot said the Egyptian Government had used force for this nationalisation, obliged the canal company staff to work and occupied the company's offices, etc. which he considered illegal.

He said the company had been forced to work under a new management, which he considered illegal.

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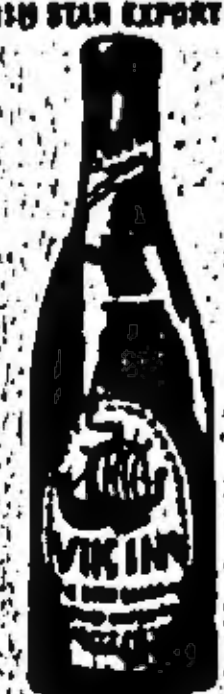
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PLANTS:

USE BATH SURPLUS
IN THE
GARDEN.

WATER IS PRECIOUS



ALWAYS ASK FOR
"VIKING" BEER

Death of a High Talent

THE RISE AND FALL OF DEREK CURTIS-BENNETT

WHAT is it that drives a brilliant man to drink, to ruin, and to death, just at the moment in his career when destiny seems to have polished all his stars, and his flarepath through the universe seems bright and clear?

It was drink that hastened the end of Derek Curtis-Bennett, Q.C. Plus something else besides. It was drink that killed Robert Newton, the great character actor. Plus something else besides. It was drink that killed Harry Parr-Davies, the composer and song-writer. Plus something else besides. But what was the extra poison added to the mixture of genius and alcohol which

proved to be poison for these men? For Derek Curtis-Bennett it was almost certainly needless envy. He once opened the speech for the prosecution in a murder case by saying of the accused man: "He went into his garden, on a ghostly moonlit

BY
**LEONARD
MOSLEY**

night, and into the grave he dug." With those words he might have been speaking his own epitaph. For he spent most of his own boyhood, most of his brilliant postwar career at the Bar, and most of his shabby, sordid, and sudden downfall to his death on July

23 digging with guilty fingers into someone else's grave. The grave of his father, the great Sir Henry Curtis-Bennett, K.C. The grave of the man he had loved, admired and striven to emulate while he lived—but ended by hating and envying after his death.

Derek Curtis-Bennett was a man who spent a lifetime living in the shadow of a greater, and more famous, father. He was proud of it to begin with. He knew his father as the man who had appeared in such sensational, front-page murder trials as those of Vaquer, Patrick Mahon, Ronald True, and Edith Thompson and Frederick Bywaters. And every moment that he spent in the courts with his famous parent, as an aspiring law-student and later as a barrister in his own right, he worshipped the skill of Sir Henry's brain, the magic of his reasoning, the fluency of his tongue.



CURTIS-BENNETT AND
ACTRESS WIFE JANET
RUSK. SHE KILLED HER-
SELF 12 WEEKS AGO.

"I learned all there was to learn at his knees," he said, proudly, the first time he argued against his father in court. And added, regally: "Do not be lured by the art and attractiveness by which, out of his sage experience, he can present such applications."

Sir Henry, in his turn, was determined to build this

WHERE BIG DRAMAS WERE
YOU FOUND HIS NAME . . .



TOMORROW: CHAPTER 2 OF HIS
LIFE STORY . . . TELLING WHAT
COULDN'T BE TOLD UNTIL NOW

adoring son into a man of his own elegant stature in the glamorous world of sensational trials. "If, by the fervour of your advocacy and the marshalling of your facts, you can save some poor devil from the gallows," he once said to his son, "you will have justified the training I have given you and have won the reputation I have in mind for you."

It was a father-and-son world of mutual admiration and encouragement which worked. Until Sir Henry Curtis-Bennett died in 1937, and Derek Curtis-Bennett was out in the legal world, for the first time in his life on his own.

For a time, it seemed as if the ghost of his father was always there beside him to egg, urge, and press him on.

Certainly, the aura of fame surrounding the Curtis-Bennett name was there to help him.

It got him cases which, in other circumstances, might not have come his way. Not because he did not have the ability, but because of his father's reputation.

SOURNESS

AND then—just after the end of the war, when his greatest triumphs were still ahead of him—his adoration of his dead father turned sour. So did his faith in his ability to measure up to the reputation of Sir Henry.

Before, he had never had any doubts that he would be a credit to the family name. Now, he buttonholed his colleagues and almost begged them to criticise his tactics. He was filled with doubt about his skill. He was suddenly afraid that he could never follow his father.

He had always liked a drink. Now he began to ease his doubts, and loosen his tongue, with alcohol. In his cups he could be ruthlessly critical of himself, and in the opinion of his friends, quite unjustly.

"They only call me in because of the name," he would say, savagely. "I am making money on my cases—loads of it. And who is earning it? Not me, but old Sir Henry."

"And the trouble is I can't really keep up with dear old Dad. He was a better man than I shall be."

In fact, that was not really true. Derek Curtis-Bennett was brilliant too. Not, perhaps, in the same way as his father. But he was appallingly effective in squashing the Bar in the witness-box, in drowning a

dangerous witness in mud of his own making, in getting from a hostile witness just the advantageous information, and no more, for which he was probing.

He was ruthless. He could shatter his opponents. He could verbally rabbit-punch and kidney-punch their pet evidence.

He defended Lord Haw-Haw with wonderful tactics.

He defended Fuchs, atom spy. He defended Christie.

He defended Emmett-Dunne.

HE LOST

BUT note that though he fought for them with zest and keenest skill, with searing cross-examinations and final speeches which are still the talk of the legal world, he lost all those famous cases.

I doubt if any great barrister, alive or dead, could have won them. Not even Sir Henry, himself.

But the fact that Derek Curtis-Bennett lost them he attributed not to the fact that the criminals he was defending were guilty, but that he was not as good as his father.

And so, to drown his growing sense of frustration, of this unmanly and unfulfilling envy, he increased his demands on the bottle. He spent lavishly.

Not that it showed, at first, this self-induced degradation—this deliberate auto-poisoning of his body, mind, and self-esteem.

He still looked and sounded like a brilliant Q.C. in court. He wrote lordly letters to The Times on political and legal topics of the day. He made wonderful speeches. He coined epigrams: "Death is the end," he said, shortly after the collapse of his first marriage. "Marriage is the beginning of the end."

The word began to spread through the legal offices that he was consulting the brandy bottle more frequently than his law books, and on one case, a trial for murder, he drank his way from adjournment to resumption and never once slept or kept sober.

"NO USE"

HIS speech for the defendant, in none the less, was the greatest of his career and one for the annals of his profession.

It did not please him, though. "It's no use," he said, after the verdict went against him. "I'll never be the same as dear old Dad."

And yet he could have been. Sometimes he was. Just how much he measured up to his beloved but also hated father witness-box, in drowning a

LORD PALMERSTON OBJECTED TO SUEZ

SIR HENRY d'AVIGDOR GOLDSMID, MP

WHEN we made the decision to base our national economy on the oil of the Middle East we also made the mistake of removing the garrison whose presence in the Canal Zone guaranteed us free navigation of its waters. In effect we placed Suez as a noose round our necks and invited Nasser to kick the chair away from under our feet whenever he so desired.

Today as we dangle from the ceiling, threatening our legs and culling in Russia, France and the U.S.A. to support us, one sturdy figure from the shades may be heard to murmur "I told you so." For Lord Palmerston, Prime Minister of Britain for so many years while the canal was projected and under construction, was also its most inveterate opponent.

Reappraisal

He appreciated the importance of the shortened sea route to Asia; he foresaw the peril to Britain of buying a hostile Power at the short cut, and he did not envisage the possibility of our being able indefinitely to keep a British garrison there.

Free passage of the canal has for years been the basic assumption of our Eastern and Middle Eastern strategy, and now that we are faced with the painful necessity of reappraisal we have ruefully to acknowledge how right that cynical and sage old man has proved to be.

Today, as this narrow ribbon of water across the desert becomes Crisis Spot No. 1, threatening the Empire's lifeline, a voice from the past may be heard to murmur "I told you so."

the name of Nasser has passed into merciful oblivion.

How, in fact, did the canal come to get built?

From the standpoint of engineering it was not a major problem and its construction had been canvassed for many years by an 18th-century philosophical group called the St Simonians. They believed in free love and much of their time was taken up with the endeavour (in which their leader, Fourier, Enfantin most nobly played his part) of finding the right bridge with whom Enfantin could consummate a mystic marriage and so procreate the delity.

Europe having proved sterile in this respect they fetched up at Alexandria, in 1833, still

seeking the bride and filling in their time with surveys for the canal.

Obstacles, on the other hand, were apparently overwhelming. Egypt was a vassal of Turkey and governed by a Turkish viceroy, so to the waywardness and graft of the oriental court, hardly different from the days of the Arabian nights, fell to be added the dilatoriness and inefficiency of the 19th-century bureaucracy.

The Sultan saw no advantage to Turkey or himself in the construction of the canal.

to set, and it was thanks to them that he triumphed.

He was, as Sir Winston Churchill once advised us all to be, grim and gay; in addition he was determined, brave, pertinacious and charming.

He lived simply, was personally disinterested and had the gifts of diplomacy and friendship. His early years were spent in Egypt where he earned the lifelong friendship of Said Pasha. In Lisbon he frequented his cousin, the Comtesse de Montijo, and her daughter the future Empress Eugenie. These were fateful encounters of which he made the most, and they changed the history of the world.

The disaster

Were this story made into a musical comedy it would end most appropriately with the gala premiere of the opera "Aida" in Cairo in 1869. One would see the Empress Eugenie visiting Egypt to celebrate the opening of the canal standing beside de Lesseps, now acclaimed by the ambassadors of all nations and surrounded by the most cosmopolitan crowd that the world had seen since the fall of Rome.

From this high climactic both principals, however, quickly fell. Eugenie sailed back in her splendid yacht to the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war and her eventual death in exile. De Lesseps involved himself in the disaster of the Panama Canal and died disgraced 25 years later.

Mr. Bennett's book is a very useful guide to all who would like to know more of the details of this great business and its publication now could not be more timely.

FERDINAND DE LESSEPS. By Charles Beatty. Eyre and Spottiswoode, 30s.



EUROPEAN TEST

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COUNTY CRICKET

KENT TAKE FIRST INNINGS POINTS OFF LANCASHIRE

London, Aug. 9. Colin Cowdrey, the England opening bat, scored 121 not out to help Kent, bottom-of-the-county cricket table, take first innings points against Lancashire on the second day of their match today.

In three hours twenty minutes he hit 20 fours and batted confidently except for two difficult chances off pace bowler Colin Smith. Cowdrey's century enabled Kent to make a fine recovery after they had lost their first four wickets for 78, and their 296 was the highest total by a county side against Lancashire this season.

Michael Stewart, the Surrey batsman, gave the holiday crowd at Cheltenham another brilliant display of stroke play in scoring 100, the highest score of his career against Essex.

Yesterday's Athletics

Robin Weate continued to be the star of the HRAAA's first summer athletics season at the South China Athletic Association Stadium at Caroline Hill yesterday.

There were no distance races for Weate yesterday but he started in the 800 Metres against a field of other runners better known as distance men and clocked 2 minutes 11.2 seconds behind Chan Kim-hung of South China, whose 2:10.5 in his debut over this distance was even more remarkable.

About a half hour later, it was decided to stage another 800 Metres race to accommodate a late arrival and Weate decided to try again. In his first attempt he had run a too fast first lap and Kim-hung had run away from him at the last turn.

This time Weate held himself back and came through with 2 minutes 10 seconds, the fastest time of the evening.

Peter Borman, in his second attempt at the 400 Metres Low Hurdles, failed to improve on his Colony record of 60.3 seconds awaiting ratification. Borman started fast and by the fifth hurdle looked like he would be the first athlete in Hongkong to clock under a minute for this even.

But he came a cropper on the sixth hurdle, lost his stride and finally knocked down two more, clocking 62.9 seconds. With three hurdles knocked over being sufficient to disqualify, the race went to Ng Tsang-cheung of South China in a modest 58 seconds.

Lee Yu-man scored a double with 13.6 seconds for the 110 Metres Sprint and 19 feet 11.2 inches in the Long Jump. Lee Shiu-luk won the Shot Put with 34 feet 11.2 inches.

Endurance Swim Record

Kelowna, Aug. 9. Mrs Ann Morow of Vancouver set a world's endurance record for swimming this afternoon despite her failure to conquer the 32-mile stretch of Okanagan Lake separating Penticton, British Columbia, from Kelowna.

The 32-year-old athlete had stroked her way through the choppy water for 25 hours one minute before being pulled into her escort boat, half conscious shortly after 1 p.m. today.

The previous endurance record was set by Marilyn Bell of Toronto in her successful 21-hour swim over Lake Ontario, a similar distance, two years ago. —United Press.

WEIGHTLIFTING RECORD

Moscow, Aug. 9. S. Bogdanovskiy set a new world weightlifting record today with a two-hand clean press lift of 134 kilograms, beating his own record by one kilogramme. —United Press.

Stewart batted five hours in making his runs out of 802 and shared a fourth wicket stand of 180, with Bernard Constable (69).

Roy Marshall, the former Barbados cricketer, was in top form with a sparkling 133 for Hampshire against Northamptonshire. The run failed to dry the pitch enough to help the Australian spin bowlers George Tribe and Jack Manning, and they, like Test player Frank Tyson, took a thrashing from Marshall. With the greatest of ease throughout his stay of 238 minutes, Marshall hit two sixes and 17 fours.

Bowlers took the honours at Nottingham where 18 wickets fell for 241 runs. Nottinghamshire after struggling to establish a first innings lead of 24, dismissed Derbyshire a second time for 108, due to some fine leg spin bowling by Gurni Gurnesee who finished with a match analysis of 11 for 101.

CLOSE OF PLAY SCORES

At Clacton: Essex 193 and 40 for two, Surrey 310 for nine declared, (Stewart 100, Constable 59, J. Bailey five for 100).

At Leicester: Leicestershire 163 Yorkshire 353, (Close 58, Watson 89, Illingworth 87). Yorkshire all out at close.

At Canterbury: Lancashire 256 and 44 for two, Kent 296, Cowdrey not out 121).

At Newport: Gloucestershire 298 and 74 for six, (Glamorgan 193, Parkhouse 90, Cook four for 48).

At Rushden: Northamptonshire 310 for four declared (Brookes not out 108) Hampshire 351 for seven (Marshall 133, Horton 55).

At Nottinghamshire: Derbyshire 102 and 108 (Gurnesee six for 49, Nottinghamshire 186 (Morgan five for 50 (Derbyshire all out at close).

At Dover: Somerset 394 for six declared, (Trent not out 106 and 116 for five) Sussex 275 (Suttle 75, McCool five for 79).

16-Year-Old Girl Breaks Swim Record

Detroit, Aug. 9. Carla Cone, 16-year-old Ridgewood, New Jersey, broke her own long-course American 100-metre backstroke record today as she won her heat in the Olympic swimming trials in 1:14.4.

Her old mark was set a month ago in the National Championships, but she was well off the Olympic record of 1:13.2 by Georgia Wilems of Holland.

The five heats of the women's backstroke were contested in a light rain, which did not affect conditions in the eight-lane 50-metre Brennan pool, shortly after the men's 200-metre breaststroke heats started, the rainstorm broke in earnest and competition was delayed.

Pretty little Carla swam steadily to her new record, slowly pulling away from the field in her heat. —United Press.

Victory Is News

St Peter's, Third Division side in the Birmingham Parks Association Saturday Cricket League, beat Hoskins and Sewell by five wickets. And that is news for St Peter's have not won a match in League, Cup or friendly for three years. They lost every one of their League matches last season, and escaped with only a few draws in the other two seasons.

HIS MOMENT AS THE WINNER



Here is Billy Ellaway, hand upraised by referee Blakeborough. But it was all a mistake... McAteer got the verdict.

McATEER WON ALRIGHT, BUT WHAT A SHOCK

Referee First Held Up The Loser's Hand

By HARRY CARPENTER

A mistake by a star referee, Fred Blakeborough, had British and Empire Middleweight Champion, Pat McAteer (Birkenhead), in tears in the ring at Liverpool Stadium on August 2.

McAteer thought he had lost his fight with Billy Ellaway, of Liverpool. But, in fact, he had won it on points, after ten memorable rounds.

At the end of the fight Referee Blakeborough walked to a neutral corner, where he totted up the points. Then he went across to McAteer's corner, where Ellaway was standing—and held up Ellaway's hand as the winner.

Ellaway's eyes seemed to pop in astonishment as he walked across to shake hands with McAteer, who flopped down on a stool crying.

The referee went to climb out of the ring, then suddenly realised his mistake. He turned back, went over to McAteer and lifted the Champion's hand. Ellaway then ran across the ring to congratulate McAteer.

It was left to MC Johnny Best to explain to the buzzing crowd what had happened.

"The referee went to McAteer's corner," said Best, "saw Ellaway, and thought he was McAteer."

The crowd whistled in derision.

The Board of Control steward in charge," continued Best, "has checked the referee's score card, which shows McAteer the winner."

If it had been a close fight, referee Blakeborough's error might have started a riot. The crowd, keyed up by this long-awaited Merseyside battle, were ripe for trouble.

Four fights broke out in the crowd before, during, and after the big contest, and police, occasionally wielding batons, had to drag several spectators out of the hall.

Mr Blakeborough afterwards told me: "I took my eyes off the fighters while I was adding up my card and when I went to McAteer's corner I didn't bother to look and see whose hand I was raising. I naturally assumed it was McAteer's."

The McConnors

As Jim McConnon, Burnley cricketer, professional, in preparing his kit for the winter after a successful first League season, his brother Terry has arrived at Burnley to train with the local football club. He was previously with Lovells Athletic (Newport—Mon), a footballer with Aston Villa, was with Glamorganshire and made the last MCC tour of Australia before being sent home through injury.

"In any case, Ellaway was surrounded by seconds." [A similar incident occurred in March 1953 in Glasgow after a fight between bantamweight Peter Keenan and Stan Rowan. Keenan won, but referee Peter Muir raised Rowan's hand in error.]

This was the fight everyone had said would be the North's battle of the year. All I can say is, if one comes along better than this, I want to be there to see it.

It started sensationally. Halfway through the first round a sizzling right counter from Ellaway hooked itself viciously on McAteer's nose and mouth.

MY LOT

It was a terrific punch and it dropped McAteer on one knee, where he stayed for a count of eight, with blood slowly trickling from his squashed nose.

As McAteer said afterwards: "If it had been a couple of inches lower, I think that would have been my lot."

Instead, McAteer got up to fight back, at first cautiously, later with savage fury, until he had worn down and clearly beaten the ever-game and ever-trying Ellaway.

For a few rounds after the knock-down this fight was the contrast in styles that had been anticipated—McAteer, the tall, slim, meticulous stylist versus Ellaway, the short, chunky, powerful puncher.

McAteer used a lightly jabbing left, trying to upset Ellaway in his frequent rapid bursts of two-handed punching. The left, however, was often off target and about the fifth round McAteer seemed to realise that more action was needed. So he began opening up aggressively. From the sixth round, although McAteer was going further and further ahead, the boys stood toe to toe and slugged it out in a tremendous battle.

WORN DOWN

Fit as Ellaway was, and McAteer commented on this afterwards, he was gradually worn down by the more accurate punching of the champion until in the ninth round McAteer let loose a barrage of hooks and uppercuts.

For almost a minute the punches, thrown from close in, rained on Ellaway's head and body. He was driven back across the ring until he was hammered out the final minute daubed in Ellaway's blood.

Then came Referee Blakeborough's amazing error to round off this incident-packed fight.

Although I thought Ellaway was as astonished as the rest of us when Mr Blakeborough held up his hand, he said to me afterwards: "I wasn't surprised. I really thought I had done enough to win."

I doubt whether even his most fervent supporter will agree with him, but no one will deny Ellaway did his courageous best to make this fight as memorable as it had promised to be.

My story the other day that Jack Solomons' blames managers for the shortage of good matches has brought these replies: Jim Wicks—"I have never turned down any match for Solomons. Tell him he can have Henry Cooper to fight Dick Richardson, Joe Lucy to fight Dave Charley, or Alex Burdon to fight Ron Barton."

Harvis Asdale—"Peter Waterman is prepared to fight on percentage of the gate against either George Barnes (Australia) for the Empire welterweight title or Emilio Marcond (Italy) for the European title."

WHAT NOW, JACK?

Al Phillips—"I am writing to the Board of Control asking for Arthur Howard to be nominated to meet Gerhard Hocht, of Germany, for the European cruiserweight title."

Over to you, Mr Solomons. The British featherweight title fight between holder Charlie Hill (Cambs) and Billy Kelly (Derry) has been postponed for a second time.

It should have been held in Glasgow on August 22, but promoter Alex Lucas went into hospital for an operation. He may not be out for six weeks. (COPYRIGHT)

FOURTH TEST REFLECTIONS

ENGLAND TO WIN AT THE OVAL—WHATEVER THE WICKET

Says DENNIS HART

The Ashes may be in England's safe keeping for at least another two years but England still has a fight on in the Test series against Australia. There is that final Test at the Oval. England must at least avoid defeat to win the rubber. More important she must aim to win to prove her superiority over Australia.

The way England outclassed Australia at Old Trafford is not enough. Nor was that other innings victory at Leeds.

In both cases England had the advantage of the toss and the wicket. In both cases this advantage has been exaggerated.

But when the time comes to look back on those victories, particularly at Old Trafford, many people when talking of them will add knowingly "of course it was the wicket which did it." And forget the excellent batting of Peter Richardson, David Sheppard and Colin Cowdrey and even take some of the glory from the golden bowling performances of Jim Laker.

This would be as unfortunate as it would be untrue. I think we have heard enough of the Old Trafford wicket, but I would just make one final observation. In the second innings when the sun and wind was rapidly drying the pitch the ball did bite a bit—no crime for any drying wicket, and yet Australia scored 204 against the first innings total of 84.

SNEAKING SUSPICION

But England skipper Peter May is anxious to answer all the doubts by beating Australia hands down at the Oval. And I've a sneaking suspicion that he wouldn't mind if Australia won the toss.

It would give him the chance to prove that this is England's finest team in twenty years, and that takes in the time when Hutton and Compton were in their prime. This, incidentally, is an opinion shared by Aussie skipper Ian Johnson.

There can be no doubts about the bowling. Take away Laker and Lock still presents a tricky spinning problem. And the Aussies have yet to face the terrors of two years ago, Frank Tyson and Brian Statham in partnership. Indeed, they haven't come across Statham at all.

The recall of David Sheppard has given further class to the England batting. A vital feature this as the Aussies have found to their cost and at present I would take England to get as many runs as any side in Test cricket.

But when Sheppard gracefully bows out of the Test scene and Cyril Washbrook—only a stop-gap choice—drops out, England may well be scraping for runs again. If only Denis Compton can make it, how the selectors would welcome him back.

If not England will have to continue to make up with quantity what the batting lacks in quality. And this means continuing to split the first fast bowling partnership in the world or what is perhaps the best spin combination.

SPEED MERCHANTS

And like the speed merchants Laker and Lock hunt as a pair. Even though he took only one wicket at Old Trafford Lock played his part. While he constantly moved the ball away

LAWN TENNIS

Only One Frenchman In Quarter-Finals

South Orange, N.J., Aug. 9. Four Americans three Australians and one Frenchman gained the quarter-final round today in the Eastern grass court championships at the Orange Lawn Tennis Club.

A new title-holder was crowned in the Men's Singles when Sammy Giammalva of Houston, Texas, was defeated in straight sets by Australia's Neale Fraser. Giammalva triumphed here last year, conquering Vic Seixas, Kurt Nielsen and Gil Shue in the last three rounds, but he was not close to his 1955 form against Fraser.

Veteran Seixas, America's top ranking man since Tony Trabert, turned pro had to go all out to defeat Le Cliff Mayne of Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. Seixas lost the first set, but rallied to win 4-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Final tennis of the day was produced in the dust-baited, rain-soaked Westfield, Mass. where 18-year-old Andy Panatta, 18-year-old Adriano Panatta, won 3-6, 6-4, 6-3. —United Press.

from the batsmen Laker was all the time moving it in. No wonder the Aussies groped and prodded.

A word about this man Laker. Nothing could be more innocent than the way he trudges up to the wicket and brings his arm over oh, so slowly. But there is venom in those strong yet supple fingers. He really does spin the ball.

Often when the ball turns spectators airily declare that the wicket is taking spin. But it will only take as much spin as the bowler puts on the ball.

As Sheppard will play at the Oval, England may drop the extra batsman and include four front line bowlers. So even if they get first knock I reckon that Australia's highest total of the series will be under 300.

A grand bunch of fellows, there is no doubt that the Aussies have disappointed. At best they have been a sound side, at worst, well, enough said. England have had their bad moments. In the second Test at

Leeds the home batting was atrocious—apart from the over-reliance on May and the usual effort by Bailey. But one has always had the impression that when they did get going then England would provide some attractive cricket.

CAUGHT ON THE HOP

One has never been able to quite feel this about the tourists. There is no doubt they have been caught on the top by Laker. They came expecting to have to withstand the thunderous blast of Tyson and Statham. With plenty of guts in the side they may have been able to do this. But they came up against the super spin and nagging length of Laker, and their lack of strokes was violently exposed.

For they were brought up on hard wickets, wickets that seldom crumble and on which the ball comes through fast and true.

(London Express Service.) (COPYRIGHT)

Australians In A Commanding Position Against Warwickshire

Birmingham, Aug. 9.

A great second wicket partnership of 280 by Jim Burke and left-hander Neil Harvey helped to put the Australians in a commanding position against Warwickshire at Edgbaston here today.

The Australians finished the day with 424 for four in reply to the Midlands' county's first innings total of 194, giving them a lead of 230 runs on the second day of the match.

Harvey made a welcome return to form after failing to score in his three previous innings. He punished the Warwickshire attack in a sparkling exhibition of elegant, effortless stroke play before he was bowled by turbulent Swarnjit Singh immediately after tea for 145. He batted 274 minutes and hit 14 fours.

Burke was even more effective at the other end, with a stubborn and at times attractive innings of 104—his highest of the tour. He was clean bowled by fast medium paced Roland Thompson ten minutes before the close after he had been at the wicket 450 minutes and had hit one six and sixteen fours. He became the second tourist to pass 1,000 runs, the other being Colin McDonald.

THE SCOREBOARD

Warwickshire First Innings 194
Australians First Innings 424
(47 for one overnight)

J. Burke, b Thompson	104
J. Rutherford, b Singh	25
N. Harvey, b Singh	145
R. Crane, b Wolton, b Singh	3
K. Miller, not out	46
R. Benaud, not out	10
Extras	10

Total (for four wickets) 424
Wicket fell at: 35, 215, 310, 422

Bowling

Bannister	O	M	R	W
	29	0	73	0
Thompson	25	7	52	1
Hollies	49	12	128	0
Singh	37	4	107	3
Hitchcock	4	0	29	0
Wolton	18	2	25	0

—Reuter.

Another Threatening Letter

London, Aug. 9. Ian Johnson, captain of the Australian cricket team, who yesterday left England for a week's holiday in Scandinavia before the Test struggle is resumed in the fifth and final Test at the Oval, has like his team mates and vice-captain, Keith Miller, received a letter threatening to snuff him.

Like Miller, Johnson is under the impression that the wicket will be regarded as the worst of a crack. —United Press.

Major League Baseball

Scores in Major League baseball games today were:

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia	2	9	4
New York	5	11	1
Rogovin, Negroy (5), R. Miller (7) and Seminick, Nargueri, Grissom (7) and Sarri, WP-Mcgoneri (4-2), LP-Rogovin (6-5), HRS-Mays (18th), White (15th), Brandt 2, (7th and 8th).			

Chicago	3	9	0
Cincinnati	5	11	3
Kaiser, Lown (9) and Chitt, Nuxhall, Freeman (8), Acker (8), Gross (8), Lawrence (9) and Bailey, WP-Lawrence (16-4), LP-Lown (7-5), HRS-Bailly (10th), Kuszewski (27th), Bell (22nd).			

Brocklyn	7	13	0
Pittsburgh	3	8	3
Erskine, Roebuck (5) and Walker, Hall, Waters (3), Marano (5), King (8), Foy (8), Pollit (8) and Shepard, WP-Roebuck (5-4), LP-Hall (0-5), HR-Thomas (17th).			

Baltimore	1	6	2
Boston	3	6	0
Fornieles, Palanca (8), Schmitz (8) and Talarides, Sullivan (10-5) and White, LP-Fornieles (3-9).			

New York	10	20	0
Washington	7	12	1
Kucks, Morgan (6) and Berra, Stewart, Winder (2), Grob (8), Chakales (5), Griggs (7), Stone (9) and Courtney, WP-Kucks (15-0), LP-Stewart (4-5), HRS-Martin (7th), Casey (7th), Mantle (30th).			

Cleveland	2	5	0
Chicago	9	12	0
Wynn, Houtman (7) and Kogan, Elavathan (6-7) and Moss, Lollar (7), LP-Wynn (13-6). —United Press.			

Yugoslavia Wins
Belgrade, Aug. 9. Yugoslavia beat the Communist China team 3-0 in the final of the Balkan Cup tennis tournament. Yugoslavia's top player, N. P. Petrovic, won 6-3, 6-4, 6-3. —United Press.

THE GAMBOLS



I'D LIKE SOMETHING UNUSUAL



I'VE NEVER HAD THAT ROCKET GEEF



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NOTICE
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

NOTICE is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of 22.0.0. per share has been declared in respect of the year ending 31st December 1956 at the rate of 1/2 13/16d. per Dollar.

This Dividend will be payable on or after Monday, 13th August, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be closed from Friday, 27th July to Saturday, 11th August, 1956 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MICHAEL W. TURNER,
 Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1956.

To ADVERTISERS
SUNDAY POST-HERALD space for commercial advertising should be booked not later than noon on Wednesday.

For the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST and the CHINA MAIL, 48 hours before date of publication.
 Special Announcements and Classified Advertisements as usual.

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 China Mail

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 Praia Grande.
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WATER IS PRECIOUS USE IT WISELY

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR COST OF A STAMP

Australian Scheme To Help Southeast Asia

Canberra, Aug. 9.
 Australia is reaching out through international mails to help technical education and to build goodwill in South-east Asia.

Every airmail out of Australia already gives a lift to the technical education standard of Colombo Plan correspondence scholarship winners. Now entering its second year, the scheme is beginning to snowball and inquiries for courses are being numbered in thousands.

There is not a scholarship for every applicant or inquirer. Being wholly free of charge and offered in countries with teeming populations, the education-by-post plan could become wasteful and ineffective if scholarships were made available merely in response to a name on a coupon.

BASIC AIM
 The basic aim of the Government in throwing open the correspondence teaching of highly developed Australian technical colleges to the countries of South and Southeast Asia is to reach great numbers who are fitted for technical or academic studies but unable, for a variety of reasons, to study abroad or in their home country.

Much of the year just closed was spent on perfecting the administrative arrangements to ensure smooth and continuing exchanges between teacher and student.
 The scheme is officially reported to be functioning satisfactorily in Indonesia and in British territories of Southeast Asia and the Australian Department of External Affairs is expecting completion of arrangements in other Asian countries for the examination of applicants and the sponsoring of nominations to the Australian Government.

Taking part in the scheme are Indonesia, Singapore, Malaya, British North Borneo, Sarawak, Brunei, India, Ceylon, Burma and the Philippines.

Main emphasis is on technical training but academic, clerical and rural courses are also offered. The technical courses are being given at both the professional and skilled trade level.

TRADE COURSES
 Trade courses must have more than paper significance and are available only to those who are employed in relevant occupations so that concurrently with the correspondence course they will be gaining the necessary practical experience.

There are courses in 19 different trades. Typical of them are fitting and machining, electrical mechanics, carpentry, linotype operating and composing.
 In the professional technical courses are the main types of engineering, architecture, radio-telephony and surveying. For these courses it is possible to give by correspondence the early theoretical training. For the latter part of the courses, including practical work, the scholarship holder must come to Australia.
 Clerical courses are given entirely by correspondence and it is expected under the scholarship conditions that holders would be engaged in related employment.

RURAL COURSES
 Among these courses are accountancy, shorthand and commercial correspondence.
 Rural courses are given by mail in varied aspects of agriculture and farm management. University subjects such as economics, history, philosophy and English are in the academic courses and are conducted wholly by mail.
 Scholarships are open to both sexes. Those seeking them make application to their governments and those which are considered suitable are sent to the Australian Department of External Affairs through its diplomatic representative.
 Approved nominees are then granted with a technical college or university by the Department of Labour and National Service which has been closely concerned with the development in Australia of correspondence education.

PARTNERS
 From that point, the student and the college become partners in the higher education plan. The college or university can do no more than provide the necessary facilities, and a sturdy will, concentrated work and

The amount of effort put into the course by the student is entirely with the student. It will be reflected in his ability at the end of the course to win a certificate, diploma or degree. The only cost to the student is the postage stamp he puts on his exercises back to Australia.

For the student who does particularly well in the first part of his correspondence course there is the prospect of a full-time scholarship to complete the course in Australia in line with other scholarships awarded by the Government under the Colombo Plan.

If initial interest in the correspondence scholarship scheme is maintained 2,000 or 3,000 of them may be granted in the next few years.

Typical of students applying for scholarships are Ali bin Adam, a Malay plumbing instructor and George Emmanuel, an Indian carpentry instructor, both of Kuala Lumpur Junior Trades School.

UNDERSTANDING
 Both are finding the correspondence courses useful in widening their knowledge and improving their teaching.
 The External Affairs Minister, Mr Richard Casey, who first announced the scheme in April last year sees in it not only a means of specialised education for those who might otherwise be denied it, but a valuable link in the chain of wider and more neighbourly international understanding and goodwill—China Mail Special.

OOOH, LA! LA! NEW FRENCH HATS



Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for unregistered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere which, in general, are earlier than the G.P.O. times can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office.
 The latest posting times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding parcel mails can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10

By Air
 Formosa, U.S.A., 6 p.m.
 Indo-China, France, 3 p.m.
 Thailand, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m.
 Japan, 6 p.m.
 Canada, 6 p.m.
 By Surface
 Macao, 1 p.m.
 Thailand, 2 p.m.
 Formosa, Korea, 3 p.m.
 Burma, India, 4 p.m.
 Macao, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11

By Air
 Peking, Shanghai, Hankow, Kanton, 7 a.m.
 Thailand, Malaya, N. Borneo, 1 p.m.

Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand & Ceylon, Noon.
 Philippines, 2 p.m.
 Thailand, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m.
 Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 6 p.m.
 Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.
 Formosa, Japan, Okinawa, Korea, 6 p.m.

By Surface
 China, People's Republic, 7 a.m.
 Macao, 1 p.m.
 Indo-China, France, 3 p.m.
 Japan, Canada, 3 p.m.
 Formosa, 4 p.m.
 Indonesia, 4 p.m.
 Br. E. Africa, P. East Africa, S. Africa, (N. & S. Rhodesia) Paracels via S. Maurice, Argentine Paracels direct, 5 p.m.
 Sarawak, N. Borneo, 6 p.m.
 China, People's Republic, 6 p.m.
 Macao, 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 12

By Air
 Philippines, 4 p.m.
 Formosa, U.S.A., Canada, 6 p.m.
 Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 6 p.m.
 Hawaii, 6 p.m.
 By Surface
 Macao, 1 p.m.

These three new hat styles by Paris designer Pierre all have the military flavour—heightened by the addition of stripes round the wearer's neck. Three stripes are for "Captain", four for "Major", five for "Colonel". The theme is continued on the wrists. — Express Photo.

LAZY WARDER REPRIMANDED

Bulawayo, Aug. 9.
 A European serving an indeterminate sentence, told a Bulawayo magistrate that after breaking out of his cell, he reprimanded an African prison guard for slowness and then walked out of the prison unhindered.

The prisoner said to the guard, "Why are you standing still. You should be walking up and down."
 He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour for escaping from prison. — China Mail Special.

New Zealand's Debt To The Danes

Wellington, Aug. 9.
 The start of Scandinavian emigration to New Zealand because of a political crisis in Denmark nearly 100 years ago was recalled by the opening here of a unique art exhibition.

It was a selection of etchings and engravings by recognised European masters which was given to New Zealand 80 years ago by a former Prime Minister of Denmark who left the culture and comfort of his native land to become a pioneer in New Zealand's then primitive, undeveloped bush country.
 From his courageous voyage stemmed a wave of Danish emigration to New Zealand and the ties of friendship and mutual respect which have bound the two countries since.

Like Jefferson
 Hero of the story was Ditlev Gothard Monrad, Bishop of Auckland and Fairstead, who was one of the authors of Denmark's democratic constitution in 1849 and became Prime Minister for a short term from the end of 1863. In some respects his political philosophy has been likened to that of Thomas Jefferson.
 The exhibition is of 100 engravings chosen from a collection of about 600 which Dr Monrad gave to New Zealand on returning to his homeland after several years in this country.

It includes 33 original Rembrandt etchings, and work of others of the Dutch school including Jan van der Voge and Adriaen van Ostade. Vischer. Danish artists represented include J. F. Clemmes, there is a strong Flemish group including work by van Dyck, Mieris, and Bouts, the Germans are led by Albrecht Dürer; from France Monrad had gathered examples of the work of Claude Lorraine and others, and there are many Italian works.

Altogether, as a local critic said when the current exhibition opened, it is an astonishing collection to find so far away from Europe.

Stimulate Interest
 It has probably not been fully appreciated in the past by many New Zealanders, although it has long been in the custody

Brief Stay

In 1865 he emigrated, with his wife, son Viggo and daughter-in-law, to New Zealand. After a brief stay near Nelson, in the South Island, they took their possessions by boat up the Manawatu River, today regarded as un navigable, and settled in the bush near the present-day city of Palmerston North.

Not least of the possessions they shipped upstream and established in the first clay homestead was a grand piano. Several other Danish families followed them, and established a small community, breaking in new land and farming it successfully.

After some years, Bishop Monrad decided to return to his native Denmark, where he later resumed his appointment as Bishop of Lolland. His son Viggo decided to stay behind in New Zealand, where he prospered as a farmer.

Viggo's son Oscar, grandson of the intrepid Bishop, is today one of the most respected citizens in the Manawatu district which his grandfather pioneered and where he himself has spent his whole life except for a boyhood visit to the grandfather in Denmark in 1884.

Honoured Guest

This grandson, Oscar Monrad, who is now 85 years of age was an honoured guest at the opening of the exhibition.

Before leaving New Zealand, Bishop Monrad became a close friend of Dr Featherston, then Superintendent of Wellington province in the colony. Together they devised a programme of immigration and settlement of Danish colonists in New Zealand which, it did not amount to an officially sanctioned scheme, yet operated smoothly and fruitfully.

The fact that such an eminent Scandinavian had himself spent several years in New Zealand inspired many from his own end, neighbouring lands to seek a new home in New Zealand. In a party of 100 men from 1870, several thousand Danes emigrated to New Zealand. Many settled near the Monrad homestead in the Manawatu; others pushed further into what was then termed the "Seventy Mile Bush", and founded what are today the prosperous towns of Dannevirke and Norsewood.

Brought Skill

The Danes, and the Norwegians who followed them, brought not only strength and industry; they brought their skill in dairy-farming, butter-making and other enterprises which New Zealand sorely needed.

They were welcome settlers, and their grandchildren today hold honoured places, not only as farmers, but in all phases of New Zealand's rural and urban life. — China Mail Special.

Bureaucrat's Paradise

Moscow, Aug. 9.
 Moscow's Metropole Hotel, where many foreign tourists stay, is a bureaucrat's paradise, according to Pravda.

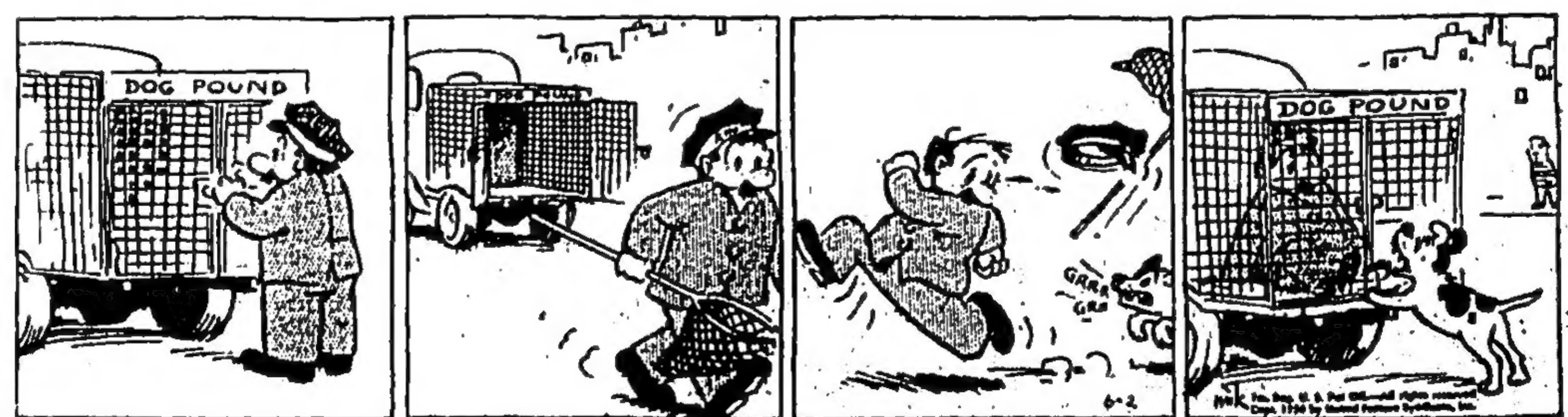
There are 244 rooms in the hotel, yet the Metropole needs a staff of 100, including 110 desk-bound employees, half of whom are not needed.
 The problem is that of the management, said Pravda. The hotel is run by a bureau of the State, and the staff is too large. The hotel is a waste of money, and the staff is too large. The hotel is a waste of money, and the staff is too large.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN



By Lee Falk and Phil Davis

FERD'NAND



By Milk

NANCY

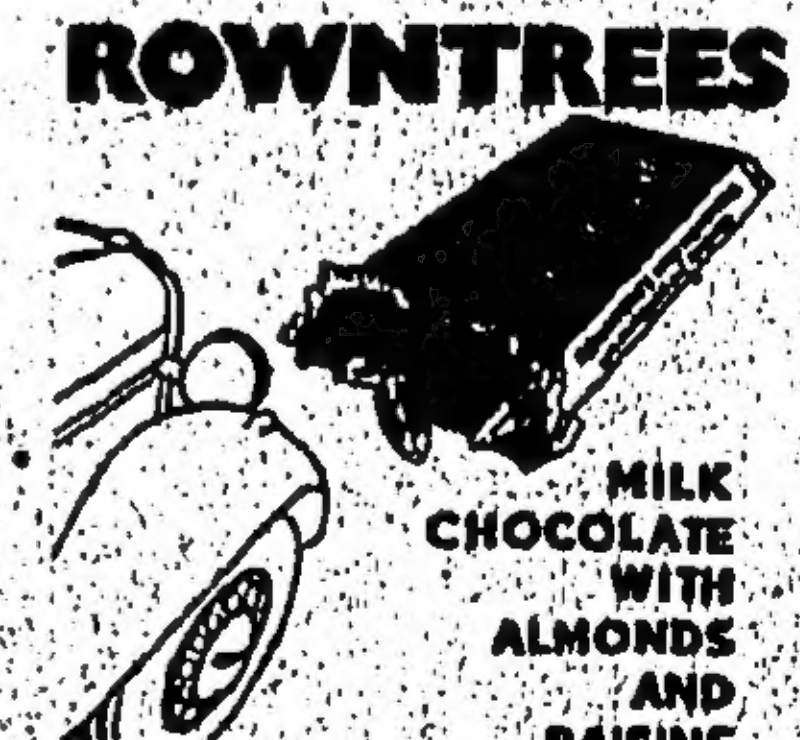


By Ernie Bushmiller

JOHNNY HAZARD



By Frank Robbins



TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

MARKET MOVES ERRATICALLY

HEAVY SALES BY CHINESE BANKS DEPRESS PRICES

—and then

BARGAINS ATTRACT BUYERS

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

I remember telling a friend on Tuesday afternoon, after the manner of Ice House Street men: "Buy Lights at \$21½. You should be able to get them at that price by Friday."

I also remember getting quite a shock on Wednesday afternoon when the market report arrived. For instead of going down further, Lights had risen 90 cents overnight.

My prediction, on Tuesday, was that the market would continue to move up at least until the end of the week. But what happened was that Chinese banks, which had been buying heavily on Tuesday, stopped buying on Wednesday. This caused a sharp drop in prices. By Friday, however, buyers had returned and prices had risen again.

Looking at the market today, it seems that the Chinese banks have been the main force behind the recent price movements. Their heavy buying on Tuesday pushed prices up, while their withdrawal of support on Wednesday led to a sharp decline. The market is now in a state of uncertainty, with buyers waiting for further signs of Chinese interest.

Shares Revive

The market for shares has revived today, following a period of uncertainty. Prices for many stocks have risen, particularly those of companies in the industrial and commercial sectors. This recovery is attributed to a combination of factors, including improved market sentiment and the return of buyers to the market.

WORLD RUBBER MARKETS

New York, Aug. 9. The No. 1 Rss rubber futures today closed 75 points higher to 105 points lower with sales of ten contracts.

The standard contract closed 75 points higher to 105 points lower with sales of ten contracts. The market was active throughout the day, with prices fluctuating between 100 and 110 points.

The market for rubber futures was active today, with prices showing a general upward trend. The standard contract for No. 1 Rss rubber closed at 105 points, up from 100 points on the previous day. This was due to a combination of factors, including a shortage of supply and increased demand.

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TODAY'S SHARE PRICES

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange this morning amounted to approximately \$380,000. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions are as follows:

Shares: buyers sellers sales. Banks: 1000 1000 1000. Insurance: 1000 1000 1000. Shipping: 1000 1000 1000. Textiles: 1000 1000 1000.

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★ The Share Market At A Glance ★

	July 12	July 19	July 25	Aug 2	Aug 9	Up or down
HK Bank	1090	1090	1090	1090	1090	—
Lombard	48s	47s	47s	46	47s	—
Union	980b	990	995	990	985b	—
Underwriters	8.80b	8.80b	8.80b	8.80b	8.80b	—
Union Wharf	23½b	23.60b	23.60b	23.60b	24	+50c
Wharfedale	9.35	9.15	9.30	9.10	8.80	—30c
HK Wharf	88	92	93½	90	88	—1
HK Dock	41.25	41½b	42½	42½	41	—70c
Provident	14.40	14.50	14.70	14.50b	13.90	—40c
HK Hotels	14.50	14.80	15.80	15.40	15	—50c
HK Lands	66	66½	66	67½	67	—50c
Humphreys	17.10b	20	20.30b	20.20	20.20b	—
HK Realty	1.45b	1½	1.525	1.475m	1.45	—2½c
HK Trams	24.10	24.60	25	24.50	23.80	—70c
Star Ferry	14½b	14½b	14½	13½b	13½b	—
Yam Seng	112	114	114	112	109	—33
Ch. Light (a)	24.90	22.30	22.40	22	21.20	—80c
Ch. Light (n)	31½	32½	32½	31½	30½	—50c
HK Telephone	25.40	25.90	25.80	25.20	24.50	—70c
G.I. Cement	33½b	37	37½	36½	35½	—50c
Dairy Farm	16.00	16.00	16.70	16.30	15.80	—50c
A.S. Watson	12.50	12.50	12.70	12.40	11.80b	—60c
Lane Crawford	28	28	29½b	29.40b	29.40	—
Yangtze	7.10b	7.10b	7.05b	6.80b	6.75	—5c
Allied	5.45	5.25b	5.40b	5.35b	5.30b	—
HK & FE Inv	11.10b	11.40b	11.40b	11.20b	11.40b	—
Textile Corp	5.25	4.65b	4.65	4.40b	4.45b	—
Nanyang	7.50b	7.60	7.70b	7.60b	7.60b	—

WALL STREET INDUSTRIALS UNABLE TO HOLD NEW HIGH

New York, Aug. 9. Industrial stocks made a dramatic effort to ring up a new all-time high today but profit-taking proved too formidable an obstacle.

Around noon the industrial average actually was in uncharted territory, but prices fell sharply from their highs when selling set in. At the close the industrial average was up only slightly.

The market experts who use the closing averages in calculating new highs and lows. So, officially the market did not hit a new high.

Oil, aircraft and specialty lines paced the industrial list. Weakness in stocks and metals pulled the average down and prevented the market from setting a new high.

Railroad issues made the best showing. Utilities edged slightly as measured by the average. It was the only major group to show a drop.

Sales today totalled 2,550,000 shares. The Dow-Jones industrial average closed at 519.04 up 0.80 points. At its high today the average stood at 523.24 and the low was 517.13.

Motors firmed in the industrial list, with Chrysler running up more than 1 on reports on its low-priced Plymouth car. It was the only stock to gain of almost 2. Socony Mobil, Halliburton and Midwest Oil all rose more than 1.

Prospects of good business ahead sent aircraft issues up more than 3 in United Aircraft and more than 1 in Curtiss Wright.

Metals and steels, recent market leaders, were hammered down by realising. Of 1,163 issues traded, 48 closed higher, 424 lower.

New York Stock Exchange bond volume was \$3,590,000. American Stock Exchange volume was 1,200,000 shares.

Dow-Jones closing averages: 20 industrials 519.04, 30 stocks 519.04, 60 stocks 519.04, 100 stocks 519.04, 200 stocks 519.04, 400 stocks 519.04, 600 stocks 519.04, 800 stocks 519.04, 1000 stocks 519.04.

Closing Prices: Allied Chemicals 111½, Allied Mills Inc. 34, Allied Chemicals 34, Allied Chemicals 34, Allied Chemicals 34, Allied Chemicals 34, Allied Chemicals 34, Allied Chemicals 34, Allied Chemicals 34, Allied Chemicals 34.

Cable & Wireless Profit Up

London, Aug. 9. Cable and Wireless, Ltd. reports for the year ending March 31 a consolidated group profit of £1,187,078 compared with £1,020,605 and net profit of £2,183,983 (£1,828,220).

Telegraph traffic at 481 million words showed an increase of 25 million or 5.6 per cent but the company's radio-telephone traffic at 1,935,000 paid minutes was down some 65,000 minutes; gains in most areas were offset by a further decline in Hongkong-China traffic.

New York Sugar Market

New York, Aug. 9. World No. 4 sugar futures closed today two to five points lower with sales of 27 contracts.

Domestic No. 6 sugar futures closed three points lower with sales of 35 contracts.

Selling in the domestic contract reflected the increase in domestic sugar stocks and yesterday's advance in the raw market. World futures met some profit-taking after recent advances.

Contract No. 4 (world): September 3.30, October 3.25, November 3.20, December 3.15, January 3.10, February 3.05, March 3.00, April 2.95, May 2.90, June 2.85, July 2.80, August 2.75, September 2.70, October 2.65, November 2.60, December 2.55, January 2.50, February 2.45, March 2.40, April 2.35, May 2.30, June 2.25, July 2.20, August 2.15, September 2.10, October 2.05, November 2.00, December 1.95, January 1.90, February 1.85, March 1.80, April 1.75, May 1.70, June 1.65, July 1.60, August 1.55, September 1.50, October 1.45, November 1.40, December 1.35, January 1.30, February 1.25, March 1.20, April 1.15, May 1.10, June 1.05, July 1.00, August 0.95, September 0.90, October 0.85, November 0.80, December 0.75, January 0.70, February 0.65, March 0.60, April 0.55, May 0.50, June 0.45, July 0.40, August 0.35, September 0.30, October 0.25, November 0.20, December 0.15, January 0.10, February 0.05, March 0.00, April 0.05, May 0.10, June 0.15, July 0.20, August 0.25, September 0.30, October 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FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1956.

FOURTH DRIEST JULY EVER

The Director of the Royal Observatory reports that the weather during July was unusually dry and fine. The total rainfall of 145.9 mm was only 38% of the normal amount received, and contrasts markedly with the 619.0 mm recorded last year. In only three years—1889, 1897 and 1928—has less rain been recorded in July since the Observatory records began in 1884. The month opened with the total rainfall for the year amounting to 874.6 mm, which is 1.5 mm below normal, and closed with a total of 1020.5 mm, being 325.5 mm below normal for the time of year.

The fine weather gave high daytime temperatures, and the 19 days during the month the temperature rose above 90°F. On the 6th a maximum temperature of 92.0°F was recorded, being 1.4°F less than the absolute maximum for July (94.0°F) which has been recorded on four occasions.

On the 5th a tropical depression developed east of the Philippines and moved WNW across the island into the China Sea, where it intensified to a tropical storm. Number one storm signal was hoisted at 1010 hours on the morning of the 7th and was soon followed by the number three (strong wind) signal at 1250 hours. The storm passed well to the south of the Colony, on the way towards Hainan Island, and the strongest gust—45 knots from ENE—was recorded at 1630 hours on the 7th. During the passage of the storm, strong winds were experienced in the harbour for more than eight hours. The number one storm signal was lowered at 0740 hours on the morning of the 8th. The rainfall yield from the storm was disappointingly low, only 11.0 mm, being recorded during the three days that it affected the Colony.

It is usual to have a relatively dry spell between the 5th and the 15th of July when the ridge from the Pacific anticyclone moves northwards across the Colony, this year was no exception. Only a very light rain fell during the six days following the 9th.

THUNDERSTORMS

From the 18th to the 19th a trough moved slowly northwards across the Colony accompanied by three days of thunderstorms and heavy rain. Ten days of fine weather followed.



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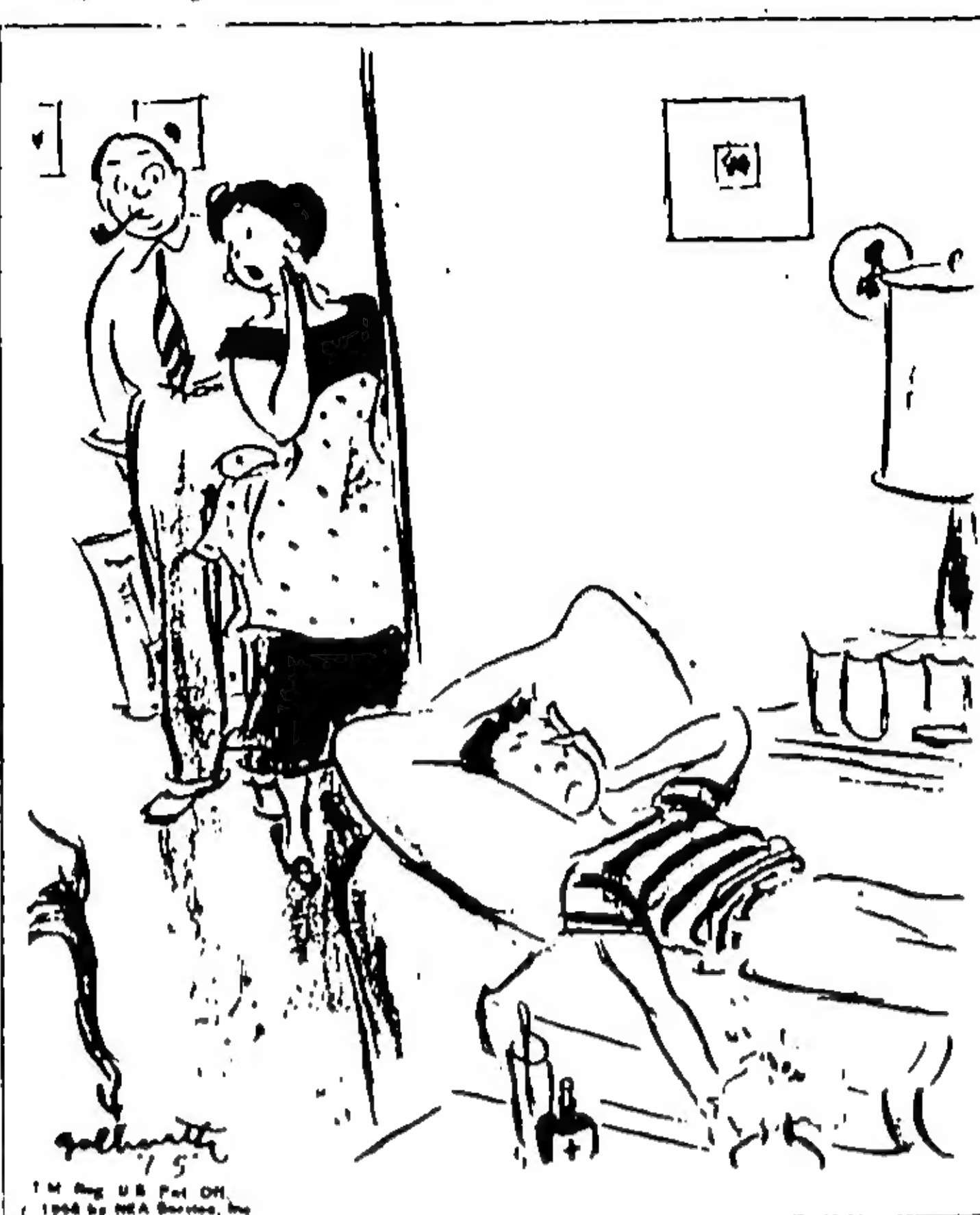
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SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



It's his girl's fault he's sick—she had a headache so he had to eat up all his money himself!

Parole System Introduced

Provisions for a parole system for the Colony's prisoners are contained in new regulations made by the Governor in Council, known as the Prison (Amendment) Rules, 1956, and published in this morning's Gazette.

The explanatory note states in part—

The revocation and replacement of rule 11 is consequential upon the enactment of the Magistrates (Amendment) Ordinance, 1956, which inter alia, repeals and replaces section 37 of that Ordinance. The effect of the new rule 11 will be to reduce the number of short-term imprisonments. The reason for leaving the prisoner with the sum of \$1 and any small charge is to ensure his conveyance to his home upon his release. It is considered that the sum of \$1 will be sufficient to meet his brief or ferry fare to most parts of the Colony.

Difficult Adjustments

After a long period of institutional life a prisoner has many difficult adjustments to make on his return to society. Most penal systems now have provision for the release of prisoners on parole for short periods of home leave during the penultimate months of their sentence. The system has been in use for some time in England, and has more recently been successfully introduced in Malaya. The object of the new rule 11A is, therefore, to allow the Commissioner of Prisons to grant leave of absence to prisoners in order to facilitate their return to society.

The provisions governing the discipline of prison officers which are contained in the principal rules are largely based on the general provisions applicable to public officers contained in Her Majesty's Regulations for the Colonial Service. Those regulations have been amended to provide for the removal from the service of any officer whose retention therein, having regard to the conditions of the service, the usefulness of the officer thereto, and all other relevant circumstances, is not desirable in the public interest.

GAIN OF 115 MILLION GALLS

The Colony's reservoirs gained 115 million gallons of water in the 24-hour period ended at 9 o'clock this morning, when the total storage was 4,468 million gallons—75 per cent of full capacity.

Consumption yesterday amounted 37 million gallons and the intake from streams and catchment areas was 152 million gallons. No rainfall was registered by the Water Authority.

APPOINTMENTS

The appointment of Mr John Trevor Thorpe to be a Briefing Officer on probation as of August 4 was announced in the Government Gazette this morning.

The appointment of Mr N. M. Taylor to be an Assistant Secretary to the Urban Council with effect from August 7 was also announced.

SOLICITORS' CLERK REMANDED

Li Kang-sung, alias Li Hoi, a 45-year-old clerk of M. K. Lam and Company, solicitors, was remanded for seven days by Mr Hin-shing Lo at Central Magistracy this morning. Li is charged with uttering a forged cheque for \$19,370.23, drawn at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on July 11, 1952.

Li, who is on bail of \$10,000, is additionally charged with uttering a forged receipt, purporting to be a receipt of Mr A. C. Leung, for the sum of \$19,370.24.

Li is represented by Mr L. Leong, instructed by M. K. Lam of M. K. Lam and Company.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. Time Signal and Programme Summary, 6.02, Stock Market Report, 6.08, Programme for Children, 6.15, News, 6.20, Popularity Poll presented by Ted Thomas, 7.00, Music from the Ballet—"Die Fledermaus" (J. Bayer); 7.30, Jazz Hour presented by Robert Asherson; 7.55, Weather Report, 8.00, Time Signal and The News, 8.05, Comedy or Soap, 8.10, 9.15, Movie Magazine—Compiled by John Wallace, presented by David White; 9.45, Talking about Books—William Smyly reviews—"One Foot across the World" by Douglas Hyde; "Mr. Richard Llewellyn"; "The Sleeping Princess" (Llewellyn); 9.55, Classical Requests presented by Aileen Dekker; 10.00, Alan Club; 10.30, Medleys from Popular Stage Shows played by Melochino; 11.00, Orchestra; 10.30, Weather Report; 11.00, Time Signal, Radio News Reel; 11.15, Goodnight Music; 11.30, Close Down.

REDIFFUSION

2.00 p.m. Variety Colla the Time; 3.00 Musical Matinee—Featuring the Anne Murray and the Jumpin' Jacks; 3.30, Strike Up the Band; 4.00, Romance of the World—Lucky Ham; 4.15, Ted; 4.30, Sammy Kaye Show; 5.00, Children's Corner—The Wind in the Willows; 5.15, The Story of a Mother's Course; 5.30, Time Signal and The News; 5.50, Weather Report, Announcements and Interlude; 6.15, Melochino Musical; 6.30, Music for You; 6.45, Symphony Hall—"Archduke" Trio No. 1, in B-flat, Op. 97 (Beethoven); 6.55, The Art of Rubinstein, pianist; 7.00, Heifetz, violinist and Emmanuel Feuermann, cellist; "The Sleeping Princess" (Llewellyn); 7.15, The Sleeping Princess (Llewellyn); 7.30, The Sleeping Princess (Llewellyn); 7.45, The Sleeping Princess (Llewellyn); 7.55, The Sleeping Princess (Llewellyn); 8.00, The Sleeping Princess (Llewellyn); 8.15, The Sleeping Princess (Llewellyn); 8.30, The Sleeping Princess (Llewellyn); 8.45, The Sleeping Princess (Llewellyn); 8.55, The Sleeping Princess (Llewellyn); 9.00, The Sleeping Princess (Llewellyn); 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